THE DAILY REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

Latest from the Front.

Our army is reposing at present about two miles south of the Chattahoochee, and the enemy are reported as not having crossed in any considerable force. The opinion prevails that a battle will be fought near the banks of the Chattahooehe, should Sherman undertake to cross with his force. He is slow, as yet, in his operations, feeling his way cautiously. There was but little skirmishing yesterday. A report prevails that twenty thousand of the enemy's force have crossed in the neighborhood of Roswell, but it is not credited. To-day will probably develop something of the enemy's plane.

Report of men Admitted into Hospital at Griffin, Ga., July 9th, 1861. The following named soldiers were admitted into

Hospitals at this Post to-day : CATOOSA HOSPITAL.

Captain W M Timberlake, A O M Hardee's corps. W E Murrell, co. G. 11st Tenn.
Henry Rice, co. G. 15th and 57th Tenn.
W W Havis, Havis' Battery.
Asst. Sur. G W Vanghen, Tarrant's Battery.

Spencer Eakin, co. F. 41st Tenn. II G Lewis, co. D. 50th Tenn. B Smith, co. C. 18th Tenn.

W B Cruchmon, co. E, 1st and 4th Mo. Ensign R F Holloway, 15th Miss.

Private Matt. Absolem, co. D, 3d Miss.

M B Alexander, co. A, 5th Tenn.

T R Poteet, co. C, 32d Tenn. G H Bleadsoe eo. C, 24 Ala, cav. E F Stevens, co. D, 12th G A Welsh, co. G, 63d Ga. J D Lewk, eo. G. 3d Fla.

F M Martin, co. B, 46th Ala. H B Bradford, co. R, 27th Miss. DERECTION HOSPITAL.

CUISTARD HOSPITAL. Private D J Barke, co F, 32d Ga. Reg. L G Hutton, co B, 36th Ala. DIED AT DIRECTION ROSPITAL. Private J. L. Mustin, co G, 42d Ga. Reg.

Private R E Maddox, co. E, 41st Ga.

Jethro Gornto, co B, 57th Ga. R. C. FOSTER, 4th. Surg. in ch'ge of Hosp.

The Situation.

The enemy evidently depends upon the cutting of our communications and the interception of our supplies, to do his work at Richmond and compel Lee's army to evacuate Virginia and leave the present capital of the Confederacy in their hands, The raiders have done some damage, but they have come to grief-a swift vengeance has been meted out to them, and their attempts bereafter will be

tope feeble and less andacious, Nu great or decisive movement would seem to have taken place. The enemy still confronts us on all his lines on this side of the James River, although a port on of his force is said to have been sent off, probably for the defence of Washington. Some days ago, information was received from Matthews county, which forms the point of the peninsula between the York River and the Rappahannock, and stretches out into the Chesapeake Bay, that the Bay opposite and filled with Yankee transports, crowded with treops. The were probably Burnside's forces disparaed for the defence of Washington. The recise position of Early, as well as the number of troops he has with him, is not publicly stated, even if it is known.

Passingers have brought reports that he had crossed the Potomac other reports say that he had captured flarper's Ferry. All these reports are to be taken simply as reports. We doubt if he is known to have advanced farther than Martinsburg, if so far. What his intentions may be no one outside of official circles can say. We doubt if his own officers or men are apprized. It is to be hoped that this movement may answer the purposes for which it was intended - Wilmington Journal, of

Vellow Fever.

The Mobile Tribune, noticing the fact that yellow fever has nowhere existed in the Confederate States since the war began, attributes this exemption to the existence of the blockade, and derives from it an assarance that the scourge can always be kept out by a strict quarantine.
We desire to call the attention of the Tribune to

other considerations that may affect this question. New Orleans, though with an open port for the last two years, has also been free of yellow fever (unless it now exists there to the extent of a few cases.) So has Port Royal and sea or gulf ports held by the enemy. It is true that they have not had the great commercial intercourse with foreign ports that they formerly enjoyed; but they have still, doubtless been visited by many vessels from yellow fever localities. We may, then, with plausibility, attribute their exemption to some other cause. What is it? May it not be the virtue of "villainous saltpetre?" May not the vast expenditure of gunpow ler during the war have so agitated and purified the atmosphere as to expel Yellow Jack or the conditions that afford him harbor? We presume that every observing man has before this ime become convinced that heavy cannonading has had much to do with the state of the weather for the last three years, and is is certainly not unreasonable to advance the theory that it has also affected the health of the country by its action upon the currents and the atmosphere.

GRANT'S ARMY .- Senator Wilson, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in the course of a recent debate in the Senate, gave some statistical information relative to the strength of the Union armies, &c., of very great value. From this official exhibit, it appears that since the 17th of October last, six hundred thousand men, not including black man, have enlisted or re-enlisted in the yankee armies, and that one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars have been expended in bounties since that period; that within the past year seven hundred thousand men have been put in the field, and that since General Grant commenced his march toward Richmond, reinforcements to the number of forty-eight thousand men, exclusive of the one hundred day's men -some two thousand more have been forwarded

28 The threatened great raid under Gen. Smith, in North Mississipps, as we believe from information that we have received, has been abandone !-- and, probably, because Forrest is in that region, ready to rapeat the chastisement that was given to Sturgis. All these raids, made and threat-ened, may be for the purpose of keeping us on the qui rice, in order to employ troops in this section that otherwise might join General Johnston. [Mobile Tribune.

A lady was passing along a street when she was met by a young man, who, in staggering past, stepped on her dress. Turning to the lady. he remarked, "Hoops take up so much room," to which the lady quietly replied: "Not so much as whiskey, sir," and passed on.

"Boy," said an ill-tempered fellow to a noisy lad, what are you hollerin for when I am go-

the stomach, and courage to the heart.

The News. From the Mobile Tribune.]

The special dispatch from Charleston which we publish will awake the apprehensions of the citi-tens in respect of Mobile. It comes from a gentleman who has access to all the best means of information. We suppose, however, that an attack on our harbor defenses has not been unexpected any time since Parragut assailed Fort Powell. Gen. Canby recently paid a visit to the admiral on his flag ship and we suppose it was made in relation to this subject. We do not see, however, that it is possible for the enemy to bring a co-operating land force; and without that, and, indeed, with it, not much is likely

to be made from the movement.

The raid on Jackson, we suppose, has no other purpose than to do as much harm to our railroads and our bridges as can be done without danger; although it does seem strange that so small a force as it is reported the Yankees have, could have marched so far "into the bowels of the land without impediment." They seem to have come without premonition, as though we had no lookouts in the direction

of Vicksburg.

The threatened great raid under Gen. Smith, in North Mississippi, as we believe from information that we have received, has been abandoned and probably, because Forrest is in that region, ready o repeat the chastisement that was given to Sturgis. All these raids, made and threatened, may be for the purpose of keeping us on the qui vive, in order to employ troops in this section that other-wise might join tien. John ton.

The abandonment of Marietta and Kennesaw mountain seems to have been unexpected by the people of Atlanta, as it has undoubtedly been by the rest of us; and two of the papers of that city are a little uneasy about it. We have no doubt, however that the purpose of Gen. Johnston has gained strength by it. If Atlanta itself were invested we should not feel uneasy, unless it were accomplished over the ruin of the army. While

dition by penetrating farther South.

The Army and Navy Journal, a New York paper of high military authority, thus accounts for the tardiness of the yanker commander:

Sherntan, who, after the series of bold flanking movements which placed him in front of Marietta. twenty live miles to the northwest of Atlanta, is confronting Joe Johnston's army at the former place, is no apparent haste for a further advance. Our operations in Georgia have reached a stage Henry. The mother of Patrick Henry was Sarah where it is safe to await the development of the Wanston. Her first husband was Col. John Symco-operative movement against Richmond, If Johnston proposes to make a serious fight in defense of Atlanta, which we can scarcely doubt, he has come to a point that leaves him but little room for fur ther retreat, and, though he may gain something from delay, we can hardly afford yet to force him to battle, with the prospect that, in case of victory on our part, the remnants of his broken army will be thrown into the scale against us in Virginia.

Besides, it is part of Gen. Sherman's plan to make sure of his position by establishing depots of supplies in his immediate rear, which will make him independent of a line of communication so exposed to raids as his is shown to be. On the capture of Resaca, as we are informed, the stores at Chattanooga were removed to that place, and the capture of Allatoona Pass, on the 2d inst., gave us a strong position for the establishment of a new Of this, advantage has, no doubt, been taken, though the raid of Wheeler's cavalry upon the railroad at Calhoun south of Resaca, may have temporarily interrupted the progress of our trains. With so efficient a body of cavalry as General defend himself against any permanent annoyance from detached bodies of horsemen like this under Wheeler. Give him a little more time and he will be in a position to act independently of his communications north of Allatoona Pass.

--Correspondence of the Mobile Eccaing News, 1 Letter from Louisiana.

CLINTON, LA., June 28, 1864. The report which was heard here touching the issolution of the Free Negro Convention in New Orleans, and which I mentioned in a late letter turns out to be unfounded. That illustrious body is still in session; but, as I notice from a published ecount current in the New Orleans paper, that only about ten thousand dollars remain out of "a hundred thousand," we may expect an early adjournment. At last accounts they were engaged upon the "schedule" -- but as four out of the committee Dutchmen, who did not understand our language. the job was somewhat botched, and the whole sub jeet had to be referred back.

Though no publication has been made of the changes in Government-the deposition of Haba. the assignment of Banks as military governor, and the assumption of command of the army by Sickles —it is fully believed here by those who are best posted, and have the most reliable sources of infornation. This seems reasonable enough, too if he ing in accordance with the policy at Washington not to recognize any "civil" authorities in the States "in rebellion." The Yankee Senate refuses to admit the two bogus Senators from Arkansas, and Tennessee is governed by a military governor, and not a civil one. Moreover, Banks has shown himself totally unfit for service in the field. The Yaukees have no faucy for a general who invariably gets whipped in every battle, and it is precisely in the position of military governor of New Orleans that Banks' peculiar talents would shine to the best advantage. Both he and his wife are remarkably fond of show, flummery, and being made spectacles of, and in New Orleans the occasion will be

requent wherein these desires may be indulged. The campaign in Western Louisiana being virtnally over, there is now a prospect of some stirring times on this side of the great river. Mysterious movements of troops, landings at unusual points, certain preparations that are known to be going on, and cautious reconnoisances in our 'front' indicate the probability of an advance into Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, the intention being probably to strike the line of the Jackson railroad. give no contraband information to the enemy, when I say that their game is closely watched, and that they will not find our military authorities asleep. They had better take warning from the fate of Grierson and Sturgis, or some of them may be compelled to return to their base as the two worthies above named did, one of whom, at least, while backing his friend on the same mule had the consolation of knowing that he kept his face ever

But, if an advance be made in this direction, it will give an opporturity to our trans-Mississippi army, which, it is hoped, it will not fail to improve, The removal of Lt. Gen. Taylor from the command which is temporary, I think-need not impair he efficiency of our army over there, for have Magrader, Bnekner, and other leaders who will know when and where to strike. All of Louisiana, except where gunboats ravigate, having been reclaim ed, the faces of our soldiers may be turned northward, and their tramp be once more echoed among the hills of Missouri. I do not say this will be done. I only prepare the public against a surprise if they

to the foe.

About thirty prisoners escaped from New Orleans short time ago, and are now in our lines-not in our lines only, but in our army. They were con-fined in a building which had a banker's vault in it. They picked the lock, dug through the back of the vault, descended into the back yard, and walked out into the street in broad daylight. They found plenty of friends to provide them with clothing and money, and, with a sufficient quantity of this latter, any one can get out of New Orleans who chooses. It may seem harsh and ungenerous to say this of that virtuous and heroic race of people called vankees, but I am assured upon unquestionable authority that it is true.

A great many also have lately come out of the enemy's lines in the river parishes-from Iberville. St. James and St. Johns. They come voluntarily, and only ask to be put in the ranks where they can meet the destroyers of their peace and property.

A lady freen Baton Rouge yesterday, tells me it is reported and believed there that the yellow fever has made its appearance in New Orleans. She says they are also breaking up the hospitals in Baton Rouge, and sending the sick off. There has been while the election of a Constable, Mayor, Congressgreat mertality among the troops there lately. caused by a pernicious fever contracted while in the water, damming Red river.

THE GUERRILLAS AT HICKMAN, KY .-- Some particulars of the condition of things in the vicinity of Hickman, have reached us, which we throw together to the best of our ability.

Col. Densol is said to have 800 regular Confederate troops under his command back of Hickman, hunting guerrillas and bushwhackers, and giving them their choice of entering the Confederate ser-vice by salisting in the army, or be hanged unless noisy lad, what are you hollerin for when I am going by?" returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollering?"

The repugnance they have to entering the service may be estimated from the fact that nine of them have been hanged; all though it is probable that their atrocities had provoked the commander of the Confederate force to a degree that forback morey.

[Cairo Democrat, 21st ult.

The Family of Patrick Henry.

The statement, in a paragraph we have copied from the New York Freeman's Journal, that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is a grandson of Patrick Honry, is not quite correct. The following extract from a a private letter sometime last year by the Reverend Edward Fontaine of Mississippi, gives the true

Henry county, Virginia. My grandfather, Colonel John Fontaine, married Martha, the oldest child of Patrick Henry : consequently I am the great-

grandson of the orator.

Patrick Heary had only one brother, William, who died without children. But he had many sisters, all of whom have left descendants. 1st, Elizabeth, whose first husband was General Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain, and ancestor of the Prestons of South Carolina and Abingdon, Virginia. Her second husband was General Russell, a border hero. Campbell and Russell counties, Virginia, are named after her husbands. She was a great woman; fully equal in talents to

2d. Anna, the wife of General Christian of the revolution. Christian county, Kentucky, was named after him. She left no descendants of the name of Christian, but she is the ancestor of the Bullits and Warfields of Kentucky. 3d, Mrs. Wood (I bave forgotten her Christian

name.) She had no son by her husband Valentine Wood, I think he was once Governor of Virginia, and Wood county is named after him. One of her daughters married Mr. Southall, of Albemarle ounty, Virginia, and the other Judge Charles Ashinston of Abingdon, Virginia, the father of our distinguished General, Joseph E. Johnston. He is a nephew of Patrick Henry, or rather his grand nephew. His morths and law erandmother war-

4th, Mrs. Meredith of Amherst county, Virginia. 5th, Mrs. Madison, of Botetout county, Virgina, the ancestor of the Bowyers and many of the

6th. Mrs. Thomas -- married an English merchant and settled in England. The mother of my grandfather, Col. John Fon tine, was Elizabeth Winston, a cousin of Patrick Wanston. Her first husband was Col. John Sym-

mes; her second, John Henry. General Patrick Henry of Mississippi and Hon. Gustavus Henry of Tennessee, are not descend ants of the great orator, but their ancestor was his unele, the Reverend Patrick Henry, a Scotch Episcopal elergyman, who settled in Virginia, and educated his illustrious nephew, who was named

The first of my own name whose history is well known in France, was the Seigneur Jean de la Fontaine, waitre d'ordonnance of Francis I. He was a nobleman, an accomplished scholar and soldier, one of the first converts of the Reformation, a leader and protector of the Huguenots. He was born in the year 1500, and was massacred on the night of St. Bartholomew. All my Fontaine and Maury relations are descended from him.

Sherman is reported to have, he should be able to Capt. Gox was wounded in the battle of New Hope Church, on the 25th of May, in consequence of which he suffered amoutation of the left thigh; and was left in the hands of the enemy when General Lakinston fell back from that position. Having recovered sufficiently to bear removal, application was made in his behalf by the Confederate surgeon in charge of the hospital, that he might be sent over the lines, but Sherman treated the application with contempt, and Capt. Cox, finding that preparations were being made to send him North, man aged to effect his escape. He speaks in high terms of the kindness with

which he and the rest of our wounded were treated by the enemy's officers, though the privates are perfectly brutal. It may be that mere consideraion for their own future treatment influences this show of sindness, for they have no very hopeful inticipations of the result of the campaign: though they say if they had such a commander as Gen. Johnston they would whip us in three days. They express nigh admiration for him, and consider the It was not easy for Capt. Cox to form a judgnent of the strength of Sherman's army, though he is of opinion that at the commencement of the ampaiga its strength was about 150,000; the Yankees themselves say 120,000. He does not think it now numbers more than 90,000 effective men, and their condition is not a flourishing one. Their hores and mules particularly are in miscrable plight. and rations not alandant among the men. When the hospital was captured it had eight days' rations, including, much to the surprise of the enemy, an abundance of sugar and coffee. After this was exhausted they fared very poorly, though the enemy gave them the best they had. At last (as we ave already published) application was made by flag of truce to timeral Johnston for supplies, and the hospital has ever since been supplied from our

The enemy firmly believe that Gen. Johnston has been reinforced by two corps, and that he is now numerically as strong as they are, if not strong-

We are assured by Capi, Cox that General Johnton's recent retreat was not compulsory, but that, on the contrary, he fell back to keep the enemy from retreating, which they would have done had re continued to hold his position, and he was not quite ready for that just then. We are inclined to think he is ready now, or will be in a few days, and that before the week closes, Sherman may retreat and welcome -if he can, - Mobile Register,

Five Guerillas Hung at Nashville. From the Nashville Union.1

For several days there have been confined in the enitentiary five men who were duly sentenced to hung, the crime of being guerillas having been proved against them. Yesterday morning was the ime appointed for them to expiate the fatal penaly, and at a quarter before eleven, the arrangements having been fully made, they were brought to the scaffold erected in the yard back of the penitentiary building, and a few minutes given them to make ny remarks or engage in prayer.

Precisely at eleven o'clock, a cap was drawn over ach of their faces, the signal given, and they were annebed into eternity. They were named Wm. Lemmon, Cyrus Lee Cathie, Jesse B. Neeren, Thomas West, and Benjamin F. West, respectively charged with assault with intent to kill, bushwhackng, robbery and murder.

Lemmon, Necren, and the two Wests protested their innocence. Cathie acknowledged his guilt, and gave a short history of his life, but as he talked very low, only a few persons present could hear

The prisoners all stood firm and composed, excent Cathie, whose wife had been permitted to visit him daily since he was sentenced, and remained with him during the last night of his life. He was considerably excited, and while the rope was being eljusted, had to be supported by the lieutenant in charge until the fatal prop was sprang. Lemmon struggled e-nsiderably, his neck not being dislocated. When the other told him his time had come, he remarked that he felt as natural and unconcerned as though he was going to dinner. The remainder appeared to die easy. After being suspended the usual time, their bodies

vere taken down and delivered to their friends. CONTESTING A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. - The Cincinnati Commercial's Washington correspondent

It is said the Judiciary Committee of the House and others, kept on hand, for sale, or printed to order, will in a few days report a bill authorizing the con-testing of a Presidential election, and to prescribe man or Governor, can be contested, there is no form prescribed by the Constitution or law for contesting the validity of a Presidential election. The

House cannot do it; neither can the Senate, and

there is no authority for a joint action for that pur-The Democrats are the leading spirits in the new bill, but the Republicans offer no objections to it. Should it pass at this session, it may be put into practical operation by the opposition side next winter, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election being due to the votes of the Southern States, which is not at all probable at the present writing. At any rate such a law ought to be in the statute books. and no political party can oppose it as a party, and stand fair before the country.

It is ever the invisible that is the object of our profoundest worship. With the lover it is not the seen, but the unseen, that he muses upon.

16 Crop Prospects.

The Lyncharg Republican says that all accounts repsent the crops in the surrounding country; being of the most promising character. I was at first supposed that the recent raids flunter had done great damage to them, but e learn now from all quarters that the dange is very light, and that it relationship, and supplies some other interesting genealogical links:

I am the son of Col. Patrick II. Fontaine, of Henry county, Virginia. My grandfather, Colonel John Fontaine, married Martha, the oldest shill

not prevent our freinds from saving all their wheat and properly working their corn,
If a kind Providence shall continue to favor If a kind Providence shall continue to favor us with good seasons, we may safely predict that the grain crop this year in Virginia will argely exceed the crop last year.—
The gass crop, too, is also said to be unusuall heav, so that neither man nor beast is in dater of starvation the coming winter. The fid crisis is passed, and we confidently betwee that if we are but true to ourselves, a kin Providence will continue to safely delivered out of early trouble. liver as out of every trouble.

The Rockingham Register of the 24th says sight of the country now makes the heart glad God is going to give us an abundant har est. The grass and the grain looks unusual promising, whilst the corn and the fruil trees fairly laugh and clap their hands at the prospects of filling to overflowing the measure of the gifts of a bounteous and beneficent Providence. With the Yankees defeared, we shall be in a suitable frame of mind to enjoy these gifts of the Universal

Resignation of Secretary Chase-the Money Market.

The Herald's Washington correspondent About mid-day it was ascertained that Secretary Chase, Assistant Secretaries Harington and Field, Solicitor Jordon, several of the

heads of beaureau, and a number of chief clerks had all tendered their resignations, but only the Secretary's had been accepted. Within a few minutes after its assembly the Senate went into executive session, to consider the nomination of Gov. Tod of Ohio, as succesor to Mr. Chase. An excited and protracted debate followed-the Senate being unwilling to take the Tod. A recess was ordered without confirmation of the nom-

ination. In its financial department the Herald

The reported resignation of Secretary Chase created considerable sensation in Wall street vesterday, but the monetary matters were not disturbed by the rumor: The operto 248. Sterling exchange is quoted at 265 to 267, for currency. The Government has negotiated a loan which report places as high as one hundredmillion with German bankers. The terms have not transpired.

The subscription to the ten-thirty loan have ceased entirely. The bonds of 1861 are down to 102, and the five-twenties at par!

GEN. JOHNSTON'S FALLING BACK .- A correspondent of the Chicago Times, in Sherman's army,

Johnston has made a most masterly retreat from Dalton down; and riding along McPherson's column yesterday, where officers were realizing the difficulty of withdrawing troops in the face of an enemy, I heard frequent expressions of admiration for the generalship displayed by Johnston, who had retreated with so much rapidity without losing any of his appropriate of war or suffering in the morale action, he will prove quite a formidable antagonist.

NG. Mrs. Fizdragon has long been waiting to isit Highgate-Wood Cemetery, and the other day said to her husband, "You have never yet taken me to the cemetery." "No dear, that is a pleasure I have yet had only in anticipation.

WANTED.

SITUATION as teacher, by a young lady of several years experience in teaching the English branches, Music, Latin and French. The best of references given if required. Address box CloudsBoro'.

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proctual attendance is carnestly desired. Mrs. Morrow's School will open at the same 30 For particulars see Circular. H. E. MORROW.

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BY AUTHORITY. PUBLIC ACTS

First Congress of the Confederate States, Passed at the fourth session, which was began and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of De-cember, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday.

the eighteenth day of February, 1561. CHAP, LVI.-An Act to provide an Invalid Corps. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, who have or who shall become disabled by wounds, or other injuries received, or disease contracted in the service of the Confederate States, and in the line of duty, shall be retired or discharged from their respective position as hereinafter provided. But the rank, pay and emoluments of such officers, and the pay and emoluments of such non-commission ed officers, musicians, privates and seamen, shall continue to the end of the war, or as long as they shall continue so retired or discharged.

Sec. 2. That all persons claiming the benefits of this act, shall present themselves for examination, to one of the medical examining boards now established by the state of the second control of the medical examining the second control of the medical examining boards now established by the second control of the medical examining boards now established the second control of the medical examining boards now established the second control of the medical examining boards now established the second control of the medical examining boards now established the second control of the medical examining boards now established the second control of the medical examining boards now established the second control of the

that such permanent disability exists, such per-sons shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid. Sec. 3. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall periodically, and at least once in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulation to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the rewhich examination shall be reported by such board to the said Secretary. And if any such person shall fail so to report himself to such board, whenever he shall be required so to do, he

lished by law. Upon the certificate of such board

their respective commands.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of War shall make all needful rules and regulations for the action of the medical boards as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. That vacancies caused by the retirement of officers under this act, shall be filled as in con-

of the death or resignation of such officers.
Sec. 7. This act shall be in force from its pass limits Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP. LVIII .- An Act to authorize the promotion of officers, non-commissioned officers and pri-vates for distinguished skill or valor.

The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer-The Congress of the Confederate States of Americando enact, That the President is hereby an being much fortaged of such authentication as the thorized upon the recommendation of the general commanding a department or a separate army in the field, to fill any vacancy in the commissioned officers of a regiment or battalion, by the promo- dualible payable not less than thirty years from tion to the same, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of any officer, non-commissioned jofficer; or private who may have distinguished himself by exhibiting peculiar valor or for the treasure noise, into which they are con-From within the Yankee Lines.

We are under obligations to Captain Cox, of the 324 Alakama, who arrived in toku this morning, for Northern papers, though of no very recent date.

We are under obligations to Captain Cox, of the 324 Alakama, who arrived in toku this morning, for Northern papers, though of no very recent date.

See Northern papers, though of no very recent date.

We are under obligations to Captain Cox, of the and no fixed price could be settled upon by regular dealers. It ranged between 240 and some of the commended and nominated for promotion, shall from the transmit papers, though of no very recent date.

See Northern papers, though of no very recent date.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the above provisions are hereby repealed. Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP, LIX.-An Act to amend the act entitled, "An act to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war," approved twentieth March, eighteen bundred and sixty

The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer ica do enact, That the above recited act be so amended that there shall be allowed to each regiment of engineer troops, two quartermaster ser

Approved February 17, 1961. CHAP, LX. An Act to amend the acts of April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and September twenty-third, eighteen hundred and six

The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer ica do enact, That the acts approved twenty-lirst April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and twentwo, regulating the increase and rank or the corne of engineers of the provisional army, be amended to read as follows: "That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional munber of officers in the engineer corps of the provisional army: Provided, That the whole corps shall not exceed one hundred and twenty, and that the number of officers in each grade be limited to three colonels, four lieutenant colonels, eight ma-jors, forty-five captains, thirty-five first lieuten

ants, and twenty-five second lieutenants." Sec. 2. There may be appointed six military store-keepers, with the pay and allowances of cap-tain of infantry, who shall give such bond for the faithful performance of their duty as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That the said store-keepers shall be appointed from persons who are disqualified for active service by eason of wounds received in the military service or disease contracted whilst in the army, or from persons over forty-five years of age. Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP, LXII.-An Act to be entitled "An Act in relation to the qualification of State Collectors The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the provisions of section thur ty-nine of an Act entitled "An Act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall not be construed to apply to the office of State Collectors --Approved February 17, 1861.

CHAP, LXIII.-An Act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds. The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer ica do enact, That the holders of all treasure notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty four. east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same; and until the periods and at the places stated, the holders of all such treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section, and tificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the payment of all Government dues payable in the port and import duties.

possible of the several States and by such other means, as shall score immediate publicity, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall, each, cause it to be published in general states.

SEC. 3. That all treasury notes of the denomina Sec. 3. That all treasury notes of the denomina-tion of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, east of the Mississippi river, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, west of the Mississippi river, cease to be receivable in the payment of public dues, and said notes if not so presented at that time, shall, said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents, imposed in the fourth section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent, per month until so presented, which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of treasury notes provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That on all said treasury notes not funded thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar ised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasu be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositories, and by the tax collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, whenever presented for payment, or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes, as hereinafter provided; and said treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds, as provided in the first section of this act, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at the rata of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time Wedding and Ball Cards, and Invitations,
Vialting Cards, 4.0.,

Vialting Cards, 4.0.,

We have on hand a lot of blank forms of cardinary of the Secretary of th

hundred dollars, shall not be entitled to the privi lege of said exchange. Provided further, That the right to fund any of said treasury notes after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, is hereby taken away: And provided fur-ther, That upon all such treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the first day of Japua ry, eighteen hundred and sexty five, and which may not be exchanged for new treasury notes as hereia provided, a tax of one hundred per cent, is

hereby imposed.
Sec. 5. That after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked: Provided, The Secretaev of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of pence with the United States, said new issues to be recessable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dol ars n. the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the hosters thereof, or he received into the treasury under the provisions of this act; and the hol-ders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the demonination of one handred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner

anyitted man new notes.
Sig. 6. That is pay the expenses of the Govern the Treaspry is hereby authorized to issue six per cent, bonds to an amount not exceeding five hun-dred mallions of dollars, the principal and interest whereaf shall be tree from taxation, and for the payment of the latered thereon the entire nett reboard, whenever he shall be required so to do, he shall be dropped from said retired or discharged list, and become liable to conscription, under the terms of the law, unless such failure shall be caused by physical disability.

Such officers, and the Secretary of War may assign such officers, musicians, privates and seamen, for such duty as they shall be qualified to perform. If any such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and scamen, shall be refieved from disability, they shall be restored to duty in their restrictive commands. ccipts of any experi duty hereafter laic on the value of all action, tobarco, and naval stores, which shall be experted from the Confederate States, and the nett proceeds of he import duties now had, or so much thereof as may be necessary

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby anchorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Try and may require it, to sell or hypothecan fir thereby notes said bonds, or any part thereod, topon the lest terms he can, so as to meet appropriations to Courses, and at the same time reduce only or at the amount of the circulation in treasury not., within reasonable and safe

Sec. The bond authorized by the sixth sec. tion of the set may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars,

ed u son their tare frost shall be redeemable on-Is in new treasure or test at that rate, but after the passage of the act, no call certificates shall be need until absertic ties day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty four a

Size It. That is any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bends authorized by the first section of the act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distractive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said de-positor shell be en the lite receive the amount of and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided, the and bends are presented before the parvilege of rending said notes at par shall cease, as herein prescribed.

Soc. 11. That all treasury notes heretofore is sucd, of the denomination of five dollars, shall continue to be receivable in payment of public tues, as prevailed to how, and fundable at per un der the provision of this act, until the first of July, eighteen bundred and sixty four, east, and until the first of October, embloys bounded and sixty for west of the Mississep river, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and one third come of every dellar promised on the face thereon, said in the attack to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new treasury notes, as here-in provided, subject to the disfaction of said tax. See 12. That any Stee holding treasury notes, ter-wed before the innesherein fixed for taxing and notes, bull be allowed until the first day of said holes. Lattle allowed until the first day of January, eight on loundred and sixty five, to fund the same is as per cent, hands of the Confederate States, parable intenty years after date, and the interest parable some annuality. But all treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the fax and those not so subject, shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case

See, 13. That treasury notes beretofore issued. bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the handred dollars per annum, shall no long or be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, parable two years after a ratification of a freaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the first of January in

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor allose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same, in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said. Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annus, payable semi-annually, and transferable on ly by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest. Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is an-

thorized to increase the number of depositories, so, as to-meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient. Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers

SEC. II. The forty-second section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved May first, eighteen bundred and sixty three, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1s. The Secretary of the Treasury is here by authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate—which by the first section of the act " to provide for the funding and further issue of treasury notes," approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixtythree, was required to be thereafter deemed to be a bond—to issue to such holder a bond therefor, upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved February 17, 1864.

TO COTTON OWNERS.

TME Planter's Warehouse belonging to the un A dersigned, in the city of Griffin, has been partially taken for hospital purposes, and on this or used in payment of taxes at the dates and pla-ces prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of move it to some place where it would be more afe. The proprietor gives this notice, because the pubhe necessities have put it out of his power to take attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall that care of the cotton that the owners raight think he could do. ... He therefore gives this notice to save